## Vol. X X X VIII ... No. 11,699. GATHERING AT SARATOGA.

THE LEADERS ON THE GROUND. MR. CONKLING, MR. CURTIS, AND A FEW DELE-GATES ALREADY ON HAND-VITAL TOPICS TO COME BEFORE THE CONVENTION.

A few of the delegates to the State Convention of the Republicans of New-York have arrived at Saratoga, and these few include Mr. Conkling, Mr. Curtis, and other leaders. There is much discussion about the likelihood of harmony in the convention. It is said that Mr. Conkling may possibly accept the Presidency of the convention. The platform will be outspoken in favor of hard money and resumption. The St. Lawrence County Republicans have passed resolutions saying that harmony is the duty of the hour.

A CONKLING MAJORITY. THE PLANS OF THE LEADERS NOT YET KNOWN-THE INTENTIONS OF MR. CURTIS-FINANCE.

SARATOGA, Sept. 24.—The number of delegates to the Republican Convention already here is very small, though it happens that among the few who have come are some of the most conspicuous members of the party in the State. Senator Conkling is on the ground. A. B. Cornell and George William Curtis came in on the same train this evening; and Superintendent John F. Symth, chairman of the State Committee, is also here. Besides these there is searcely a corporal's guard of delegates.

It cannot be said yet that these leaders know their own plans, inasmuch as there has been no opportunity for conference with any considerable number of the members of the convention. It 18 freely admitted, however, on all sides, that Mr. Conkling's friends are likely to be in larger force in this convention than in the last, and the chief question of interest is as to the course which the minority will adopt. It seems to be well understood that the majority, which must number more than threequarters of the convention, if it is larger than the majority of last year, is disposed to use its power with moderation, and with wise regard for the feelings of the minority. The statement is made, on excellent authority, that Senator Conkling's friends are willing to make concessions in the interests of peace, and will themselves propose a resolution which, without indorsing the Administration, will make a favorable mention of at least one feature of its policy. For instance, it has been suggested by some of Mr. Conkling's supporters that a plank in the platform commending the efforts of the Administration to push the work of resumption to as speedy a conclusion as possible could be adopted with appropriateness in connection with the hard-money planks, and might at the same time please the friends of the President.

THE PROBABILITY OF HARMONY.

But some of the friends of the President deny that they would be content with a partial indorsement of this sort. In connection with this subject, a great deal of attention has been directed to an editorial article in the last issue of Harper's Weekly, which is presumably from the pen of Mr. Curtis, and seems to foreshadow a determination on hi part to demand an expression of opinion on the Administration, however small the minority in the convention may be. These are some of the more oken sentences of the article :

outspoken sentences of the article:

After the veciferous demands of harmony in the NewYork Republican Convention, which is about to meet, it
is a little droll to find that the recipe for harmony is supposed to be the avoidance of any aliusion to the National
Administration, for which the party is responsible. It
is easy to see that this kind of silence might
harmonize those who in the last convention insuited the Administration, but how is it to harmonize its friends? If the difference that was manifested last year was merely personal or factious on
either side, it is to be hoped, certainly, that it will not reappear. If however, it was a real difference, involving
the welfare and success of the party, it will naturally reappear, unless it has ceased to exist or is not represented. \* \*

It is said that the Administration is of no importance,
and that the only really important point is Republican
principles? Very well then. The voters will look to
the convention to know whether the Administration
represents Republican principles. Is it said that they
can be stated without reference to the Administration?
So they may, but after the proceedings of last year, and
under the practices of party conventions, not without
virtual censure of the Administration. We repeat,
therefore, that if the difference of last year was merely
personal and factions, it ought to be forgotten by common consent; but if it was real, we do not see how it
can be kept out of the convention this year, unless the
minority of last year should be entirely unrepresented.

The natural inference from the uncompromising
tone of these remarks would be that Mr. Curtis

tone of these remarks would be that Mr. Curtis would again take the stand he took last year, though he took it alone; but it is believed by some Republicans who are in a position to be informed as to the temper of both wings of the party, that the men who followed Mr. Curtis last year will not follow him so far again ; that, in short, the friends of the Administration have decreased in number, and that some of their representatives have signified a willingness to be satisfied with much less in the way of mendation of the Administration than this article seems to demand.

This has attracted more notice than it otherwise would have done if it had not been for the universal feeling that upon Mr. Curtis, more than upon any other man, depends the harmony of the convention. There is a very strong feeling among all classes of Republicans with whom I have talked, at Albany and here, that harmony is the first necessity of th hour, and some of those who believe that the Hayes Republicans will insist upon a show of hands, think that it will be done more to make a record than to obtain any advantage, and that there will be no attempt to fight a battle over the question of indorsement. Mr. Curtis himself is reported as expressing an ardent desire that nothing shall occur to create ill-feeling, and that the prevailing wish for a peaceful convention may be gratified.

A HARD-MONEY PLATFORM.

While there has been little opportunity for considering the platform, various consultations have been had, and drafts have been made.

It may be considered as definitely settled that hard money and the honest payment of the public debt will be made the first and most important features of the platform. The Republican party in this State has always been flying the hard-money flag; but this year the pole is to be pieced out a little. and the flag is to fly higher than before. The only difference of opinion on this point seems to be among those who are rivalling one another in a search for strong hard-money words and phrases. On this point there will doubtless be absolute harmouy. The disclosures made by the Maine election and the Massachusetts campaign have made this course inevitable; and those Republicans in other parts of the Union who are looking to see the Republican party of the Empire State leading the fight for honest money, will not be disappointed. It is also probable that an attempt will be made to remind voters that the greenback currency, which seems so popular even among those who have no sympathy with -money notions, was created by the Republican party, and that its efforts have been steadily ed toward making the greenback as good as gold, and thereby enhancing its purchasing power

There will undoubtedly be a strong plank upon he subject of Southern claims, and a forcible inent of the Democratic party for its attack on the President's title, its intimidation of voters a the Southern States, its attempts to cut down the my, and its persistency in adding to the prevaildistress by constant agitation in the House of ntatives and elsewhere of dishonest notions

There wis be an allusion to change in Jivil Service methods. be an allusion to the necessity of a

These are the more important utterances which are likely to be made; but the most important of all-leading all, and overshadowing all-will be those which remind such remind oversnadowing an will be those such remind voters that the Republican party has sought the country very near to resumption, and at any step backward would be destructive of

business interests, as well as a violation of plighted

Some of Senator Conkling's friends have urged

him to allow himself to be made permanent chairman of the convention. This will allow him to present his views on the questions of the hour at length, without seeming to throw down a challenge to any of his opponents. If he follows this course it is believed that he will make a powerful Republican argument upon existing issues, without touching upon matters of smaller moment about which there are some differences of opinion.

There is considerable gossip as to the probability of the election of A. B. Cornell as chairman of the State Committee in place of John F. Smyth. Mr. Cornell is certain to be elected to the committee as the representative of his district, and his restoration to his old position is looked upon by many as probable. There is, however, no rivalry of any sort between the men, and it seems to be understood that if Mr. Smyth should desire to continue in the place another year Mr. Cornell would decline to accept it.

OTHER POLITICAL GATHERINGS.

THE FANEUIL HALL DEMOCRACY. THE CONVENTION TO-DAY TO BE A RATHER SMALL ONE FOR MASSACHUSETTS, BUT REMARKABLY RESPECTABLE FOR THE DEMOCRACY-RUSSELI

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 24.-The Democratic Convention to be held in Faneuil Hall to-morrow promises to be too intensely respectable to be interesting. The State Committee are not, however, so abso lutely confident about it but that they are taking unusual steps to secure the convention against a raid of the emissaries of the bold bad, Butler, who a week ago seized upon the regular convention at Worcester. A convention of any sort is more easily swallowed up and assimilated in Boston than in the smaller town of Worcester.

Boston now feels the influx of delegates to this gathering. At the Parker House there is an unusual crowd, and the casual guest is informed that the house is full; while at other prominent hotels there is a positive tendency toward two in a bed and the incivility on the part of hotel clerks which regularly accompanies a rush of business. The State Conventions in Massachusetts call together, when they are full, about 1,500 delegates, to say nothing of lobby and outsiders; and town that enjoys one usually overflows. There will be, according to the calculations of competent indges, some 400 or 500 delegates in the convention to-morrow. They will be the most respectable part of the Democracy-the aristocracy, so to speak, of that organization, as Mr. George M. Stearns, of the State Committee, expresses it. It will fairly "lay over" any convention of any party that has been held in Massachusetts for years. Indeed, the managers of the procession are already congratulating themselves upon this novel feature of a Democratic Convention-that although small it will be uncommonly respectable. The unwashed and unterrified call it the "Silk Stocking Convention." They have no hope of doing anything except to nominate a straight ticket and come in a fair third in the race; but they take great comfort in the thought that the convention, though a rump, will be composed of reputable persons, and the vote, though small, will be intensely respectable.

The State Committee have had a meeting this evening to complete the preliminary arrangements, and have taken special care to provide in the issuing of tickets against any repetition of the Worcester catastrophe. It is said that there are several delegates who will go into the convention and vote for Butler because they want Butler

nightmare. There has been some talk to-night about nominating Judge Abbott for Governor, upon the ground that he being a life-leng Democrat, a Bourbon of the Bourbons, can hold the old Democratic vote as against Butler better than Russell, who is comparatively young in this party. But this will hardly amount to anything practically, as it is not expected that there will be any competition for the empty honor of the nomination. The main thing is for the gentlemen who meet in Fancuii Hall to proclaim their independence of Butler and their determination to be as respectable as possible. They feel much encouraged to-night by the fact that the meeting of the State Committee (the old committee, not the new one) was about as full as the average meetings of late years.

The feeling among Republicans is very much better than a fortnight ago. There is no doubt now of a very large Republican plurality, and there are some hopes of a majority. Butler's friends have blundered fatally at every step since the occupation of Mechanic's Hall at Worcester; and the withdrawal of the candidates for the subordinate positions is believed to have given the whole business a deathblow. But all Massachusettis is a good deal elated over the fact that the canvass is, exciting so much of interest in other States. The elections here usually are rather monotonous and it is a great comfort to Massachusetts people to be looked at by the country at large, if they have toltake the chances of having Butler for Governor. The bad man Butler is really a Godsend to them, he gives them such an opportunity to occupy the public eye. As for the show to-morrow it will be only the fag end of a demoralized circus,

THE CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS. THEIR STATE CONVENTION AT HARTFORD-STATE

NOMINATIONS-A HARD-MONEY PLATFORM. HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 24.-The Republican State Convention met at Allyn Hall this morning. Colonel H. W. R. Hoyt, of Greenwich, was chosen temporary chairman, and on taking the chair made a strong speech in favor of a hard-money platform The usual committees were appointed.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported in favor of Stephen W. Kellogg, of Waterbury, for president of the convention. Mr. Kellogg made an address mainly on the financial question and unequivocally in favor of hard money. He said that the Republican party should stand by its record in the past, and by the policy which had already had the effect of bringing the greenback dollar up to within half a cent of the gold standard.

The convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Governor, and Colonel H. W. R. Hoyt, of Greenwich, moved the nomination o Henry C. Robinson, of Hartford County, by acclamation. The motion was received with enthusias-tic applause, and Mr. Robinson would have been placed in nomination immediately but for the presentation of letters from him positively declining to

The convention then, after a hearty and cordial endation of the man by delegates from all parts of the State, nominated Charles B. Andrews. of Litchfield, for Governor, by acciamation. Mr. Andrews is a prominent lawyer, and has been in the State Senate and House, and in the last Legislature was chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He is a native of Sunderland, Mass., and is a clear-headed, capable man. The nomination met with general

approval. The convention then nominated David Gallup, of Plainfield, for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation. Mr. Gallup has been several times in the Legislature, and is very prominently known in the

The convention then nominated, by ballot, Colonel David Terrance, of Derby, for Secretary of State, and took a recess for dinner.

At the afternoon session, Talmage Baker, of Norwalk, was nominated for Treasurer.

The Republicans of Connecticut, in convention assembled, resolve:

First—That the existing danger to the public denied a further continuance.

credit, industry and commerce, call upon us to pledge anew our constancy to the great principles of patriotism and self-sacrifice which have successfully carried the country through the perils of a great war and preserved and established the Union.

Second—That the bonds of the United States and the legal-tender notes issued under the necessities of the war, are sacred debts to be paid to the last dollar in the standard money of the world; that the only money recognized in the Constitution or in the exchange of the world, is gold and silver coin of the weight and fineness which gives it universal currency; and we demand that all currency shall be redeemable in coin at the will of the holder, and that coin and currency shall be kept at par with the gold standard of the world.

Third—That the issue of legal-tender notes was only justifiable by the necessities of the war, and that any attempt to lower the standard of money, to increase the volume of irredeemable paper currency, to make the money of the people unstable or to deteriorate the coin, is simply repudiation; and this we declare, a reissue of legal-tender paper in a time of profound peace would be without excuse and a gross violation of the Constitution of the United States; and, therefore, we demand actual resumption of specie payments at the time fixed by law, and that Congress shall do no act to delay it, but shall leave the country free in its reviving prosperity.

Fourth—That the interests of capital and labor are

viving prosperity.

Fourth—That the interests of capital and labor are so linked together that all action hostile to one must be injurious to the other, and we condemn all attempts to array one against the other, and to establish enmitties and prejudices between employer and employer.

establish enmities and prejudices between employer and employed.

Fifth—That we demand the most rigid economy, not only from the State and National Governments, but from all lesser communities.

Sixth—We condemn as unworthy of an enlightened people a niggardly appropriation of the public money for the just and proper expenses of the Government, especially in dealing with the army and its officers, whose life-long services are devoted to the defence of the country from foreign foes, Indian depredations and domestic insurrection.

Seventh—That we demand full protection for all citizens in every part of the United States in the full exercise of civil and political rights; that we misse that there shall be no subsidies, grants or loans of money or lands to private corporations, no payment direct or indirectly of what are called "rebel claims," and that the legitumate expenses of the Government shall be met by adequate appropriations.

the Government shall be met by adequate appropriations.

Eighth—That we believe in the integrity and patriotism of President Hayes, and will give him our cordial support in all his constitutional efforts to secure an honest and efficient public service and to maintain the financial honor of the Nation.

Ninth—That the title of President Hayes having been settled by a commission of both political parties, acting in the best interests of the country, we charge that the attacks of the Democratic party upon him, and their attempt to reopen the question of his title, are seditions and dangerous to the public peace and prosperity, and have for their object not the welfare of the country, but the advancement of a faction. of a faction.

Tenth—We commend to the voters of Connecticut

the nominees of this convention, believing that their high character is a sufficient guarantee that they will do what is within their power to carry out and enforce the principles herein declared. The convention completed the State ticket by the nomination of Chauncey Howard, of Coventry, for

The reading of the platform was heartily applauded at every point, and it was adopted unani-

mously. The convention adjourned at 3:15 p. m.

A GREENBACK CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS. ERASTUS E. POTTER NOMINATED IN THE VTH NEW-JERSEY DISTRICT.

The Greenback Convention of the Vth Congressional District of New-Jersey, composed of delegates from the counties of Passale, Morris and Bergen met yesterday in Paterson. General Thomas D. Hoxsey, as chairman, made a short speech, denouncing th National Banking system and the "money power." A short recess was followed by much disorder, cause the efforts of unauthorized persons to enter the ball.

and vote for Butler because they want Butler nominated regularly, and do not think the Worcester Convention was regular in all things. But there will not be enough of them to make a ripple on the surface, and it is possible that none of the Butler men will appear. The present programme appears to be to nominate Russell for Governor, with the remainder of the ticket the same as last year.

The Butler men are not making much demonstration to-night, though many of the young Irishmen, who are Butler's chief supporters, are seen about the hotels evidently seeking information as to the plans of the managers. The old fogies, who were so frightened last week at Worcester, have regained their composure and are beginning to act natural, as though they had fairly shaken off the Butler nightmare. There has been some talk to-night about nominating Judge Abbott for Governor, upon

Colonel Miller in which the writer stated that he was in full sympathy with the Greenback movement. A delegate from Bergen County protested against the nomination of either Mr. Culier or Colonel Miller, and asserted that the letters they had written were dodges to catch the votes of the Greenback men.

The first ballot resulted as follows: A. W. Cutler, 29; Ezra E. Miller, 28; E. E. Potter, 49; Philip R. George, 2; Brigadler-General Price, 2. A fight seemed to be imminent as soon as the vote was announced. The Cutler faction left the room, and a second ballot was taken.

Mr. Potter received a majority of the votes cast, and was made the candidate by the unanimous vote of all present. Erastus E. Potter is the district schoolmaster at Port Oram, a small mining town in Morris County. He has filled the position for seven years. He served with honor during the late war, and is well educated.

A DEMAND FOR HARMONY. SOME RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE REPUBLICANS OF ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CANTON, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The following resolu tions were unanimously adopted by the Republicans of St. Lawrence to-day:

cans of St. Lawrence to-day:

Resolved, That we recognize as the pressing duty of the hour that carnest and hearty efforts shall be made to harmonize all wings and branches of the Republican party by a fair and generous treatment of all Republicans, and by such mutual concessions as should animate members of the same political organization.

Resolved, That President Hayes is a Republican President, elected by the Republican party, and entitled its sympathy and support; and while differences of opinion have existed and still exist as to the wisdom of his Southern policy, we flud in his carpest support of an honest currency, and his efforts to administer the Government cleanly, houestly and economically, a steady adherence to cardinal Republican principles which entitles him to the confidence and support of all Republicans.

Resolved. That success over the enemy always pre-cedes the enjoyment of the fruits of victory, and w deprecate and condemn all attempts to endanger Re-publican success this Fall by premature differences as t what individual Republicans shall reap the fruits of vic

tery not yet won.

Resolved, That we favor steady efforts in the direction of specie payments, now almost reached, and believe a currency at par with coin, and at all times convertible into coin, the only method to give stability to values, to restore confidence to business, and to revive on a permanent basis our prostrate industries.

HARD MONEY IN NEVADA. THE DEMOCRATS FAVOR SPECIE PAYMENTS IN THEIR PLATFORM.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24 .- The Democratic State Convention of Nevada met yesterday, and adopted a hard-money platform, advocating the removal of all restrictions on silver, and nominating for Governor L. B. Bradley, the present incumbent; for Lieutenant-Governor, J. M. Adams, and for Congress, W. E. F. Deal.

A GREAT REPUBLICAN MEETING AT BOSTON. Boston, Sept. 24.-The Republicans held an opening rany tenight.

Rowing. Senator Blaine, General Banks, Judge Hoar,
ex-Collector Simmons and Judge Russell spoke. The
speeches were entirely devoted to discussion of the
financial question.

DEAN STANLEY AT NEWPORT. HE IS ENTERTAINED BY GEORGE BANCROFT, THE

HISTORIAN. NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 24,-Dean Stanley,

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 24.—Dean Stanley, who is the guest of George Bancroft, visited Fort Adams this afternoon, and witnessed a review of the troops, in company with his host. A grand dinner was given this afternoon, in honor of the Dean, by Mr. Bancrott, and an informal tea-party took place in the evening. A few personal friends were present. The Dean will go to Hartford to-morrow afternoon. He will be taken to ride to-morrow. THE VACANT EPISCOPATE IN THE WEST. DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 24 .- The standing

committee of the Diocese of Michigan decided last night not to call a special convention for the election of a bishop. This leaves the matter open until June next. THE LIBEL SUIT BY SENATOR SARGENT. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24 .- In the libel cases

THE DEMOCRACY OF NEW-YORK.

SYRACUSE FLOODED WITH DELEGATES. THE NOMINATION OF A CANDIDATE ALMOST LOST SIGHT OF-WHO SHALL CONTROL THE QUESTION

THE TRIBUNE'S correspondents at Syracuse port that a great crowd of politicians and delegates to the Democratic Convention which is to meet to-day, has collected at Syracuse. Discussion is chiefly in regard to which of the two factions shall run the Convention. Both parties still claim to have a majority of the delegates. There is nothing certain about the platform, except that it will probably be so framed as to catch the Greenback vote. The question of a candidate was hardly discussed. A rumor was affoat yesterday that Tammany might, in a certain contingency, withdraw and hold a separate convention. The rumor was denied.

THE TALK AMONG THE DELEGATES. VERYTHING IN CHAOS ABOUT CANDIDATES, PLAT-FORM AND WHO SHALL RULE-YESTERDAY'S IN CIDENTS AND DISCUSSIONS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 24.-Indications that a emocratic State Convention is about to be held in the city were not offensively prominent last evening. The bar-rooms were not crowded. The hotels were comparatively quiet. There were few groups at the street corners; and there was a lack of the usual evidences of the presence of the hosts of the unterrified. Only a small advance-guard of the army was then in Syracuse.

This morning the troops began to pour in; and train after train added to the lists of names on the hotel registers, and filled the parlors, halls, offices and adjacent sidewalks with knots of delegates and their friends, eagerly discussing the prospects of Tilden and Anti-Tilden, the Tammany and Anti-Tammany battle. The signboards on the walls at the Vanderbilt House, the general political headquarters, bloomed with posters giving information where delegations and committees could be found. Inquirers for rooms who had not made arrangements in advance found no rest for the soles of their feet, and they wandered from hotel to hotel before obtaining a place to lay their heads.

Kings County, Albany, Erie and the other principal counties of the State except New-York were well represented both by regulars and contestants. Few delegates either of Tammany or Anti-Tammany principles reached Syracuse before evening, but they came there with a great company of partisans and hangers-on in the long and heavily laden express train from New-York. The stir and bustle in the city multiplied exceedingly. A CLOUD OF RUMORS.

During the day, reports of all sorts were rife; and extraordinary claims and counter-claims were made by the two great factions of the party. Both professed the utmost confidence that they would con-trol the convention. Some anti-Tilden men were content with claiming a majority of forty of the contested delegates, while others raised the figures to fifty-one. The supporters of Mr. Tilden and Governor Robinson estimated their majority of the contested delegates all the way from twenty-eight

One report, which caused considerable anxiety for time among the opponents of Mr. Tilden, was that the complexion of the State Committee had changed since the meeting in August, and that seventeen out of the thirty-three members were now favorable to Tilden. The men who started the story were very reluctant to name the committeemen who had changed their attitude; but it became known that A. H. Crosbie, of the XXIId District, and L. B. Faulkner, of the XXVIIth, were among those on whom they relied. Dr. Crosbie, however, denied most positively that he had modified his views, and declared himself still an anti-Tilden man. Some of the best informed supporters of Mr. Tilden on the committee said that the change had not gone so far as to give them a majority, but that they had 16

The probable course of the State Committee and the convention in regard to Tammany and Anti-Tammany was debated with great interest. So of the Tammany men said bluntly that they would not submit to exclusion from participation in any portion of the convention's work. in any portion of the convention's work. This set a rumor flying that if Tammany should not be allowed to vote until the questions of contests were settled, it would withdraw altogether from the convention, and with its adherents would hold another convention of its own in a hall which had been hired here for such an emergency; but this report had little credence, and was emphatically denied by the Tammany men. A VERY IMPORTANT MATTER.

A question which was much talked about was whether a precedent of last year would be followed to-morrow, and the important Committee on Cre dentials be chosen by the delegations, according to the Congressional Districts, or be appointed by the temporary chairman after the precedents of the conventions up to 1877.

Until last year the members of the Committee on Credentials had been selected by the members of the State Committee, each member of the latter naming a member of the former for his district. The list so made up was handed to the chairman, who formally appointed the men thus selected. Last year, when the State Committee was in the hands of Mr. Tilden's friends and the convention in those of his opponents, the latter broke up this arrangement, and carried out the plan of the selection of the members of the committee by the delegations from the Congressional districts. This year when Mr. Tilden's foes control the State Committee, and both factions claim the convention itself, the question as to which plan will be followed becomes very impor-

Mr. Tilden's adherents say that Tammany and its allies will stultify themselves if they abandon the plan which they themselves pushed through last year, and return to the method which they condemned. If the plan of 1877 is followed, and the friends of the Governor have the majority in the convention, as they claim, they will, of course, have a majority of the Committee on Credentials, a matter of the utmost importance in the convention. If a return is made to the old system, and the anti-Tilden faction retains its control of the present State Comnittee, as now seems probable, then the majority of the Committee on Credentials will be hostile to Tilden and Robinson.

If the Tammanny leaders and those who are working with them some to the conclusion that their only path to victory is by trampling on the arguments, appeals and principles which they put forth in 1877, no repreach of inconsistency is likely

The result of the contest in Kings County was mother topic of interest during the day. The McLaughlin delegates asserted that there could be no possible doubt that they would be admitted to the convention, and that their opponents would not be recognized at all. They based this confidence largely on the belief that Mr. Tilden's star would be in the ascendant in the convention. A few weeks ago some of the most powerful of the Tammany leaders declared that they would oppose the admission of the McLaughlin delegation on the ground that the opposing delegation would more properly and fully represent the party in Kings County. John Kelly's hostility to Mesars. Kingsley, Kinselia and other prominent members of the McLaughlin wing is well known, and the leaders of the other wing founded great hopes on this, thinking that the influence of Mr. Kelly and his friends would be strong chough to keep the Ring Democrats out of the convention. This expectation was shared by few outside of the delegation itself.

Candidates. Officials, Platform. McLaughlin delegates asserted that there could be

CANDIDATES, OFFICERS, PLATFORM. There was considerable talk in regard to the ter porary chairmanship. Before the meeting of the State Committee in the evening, A. P. Laning and Dewitt C. West were spoken of. It has been suggested that the former is very ambitious of being

the next Lieutenant-Governor, and his friends have noped that the chairmanship of the convention

would be an important step toward that goal.

Very little interest was shown in regard to the andidate for the Court of Appeals. The great subsation was the control of the convention. That settled, there would be time enough to consider the candidate. It was asserted in some quarters that he Tilden men had abandoned Mr. Hand and would support Attorney-General Schoonmaker after some preliminary skirmishing. The object of this movement, it is said, was to give the Gov-ernor an opportunity to appoint an Attorney-General in Mr. Schoonmaker's place. Influ ential supporters of the Governor denied the correctness of this story. They were not pressing Mr. Hand's candidacy as a test of fidelity to the Governor at all, and they had no intention of uniting on Mr. Schoonmaker. They claimed that they left the field entirely open, and did not attempt to influence their friends to support any one.

If the opponents of Robinson and Tilden should hold the key of the situation, it is believed that William C. Ruger, of Syracuse, will get more votes than any other of the numerous candidates, although it is thought that Calvin Frost, of Peekskill, and W. H. Sawyer, of St. Lawrence, will also have a strong support.

The platform has not occupied much of the atten tion of the groups which have been discussing what the morrow will bring forth. Until something definite and conclusive could be learned as to which faction should direct the policy of the convention, all other topics were ondary. Many Democrats, however, who have been ranked as good hard-money men in the past, expressed a willingness to support a resolution demanding the substitution of greenbacks for the National bank notes. This, they declared would not inflate the currency and would be more satisfactory to the people generally than the National bank system. With this sop to the soft-money element they thought they could keep in the party thousands who are besitating whether or not among a very important element in the party that it will be advisable to go as far as that, or even farther, to placate the soft money men. There is great reluctance to estrange the devotees of greenbacks who still remain in the party, and there is a fervent desire to lure back as many as possible of those who have left the field.

The number of delegates here who favor a sound hard money platform is large, the majority of them being among Governor Robinson's supporters; but the general expectation is that the resolutions at best will not be so outspoken as in former years. Some influential Democrats who have advocated hard money doctrines in the past will favor modifications of the platform of 1874 so as to say, instead of "gold and silver to be the only legal-tender," "gold and silver the only basis of legal-tender," and instead of "honest payment of the public debt in coin," to say simply. "honest payment of the public debt.,' or, "honest payment of the public debt according to contract."

The train for Syracuse that left the Grand Central Depot at 10:30 a. m. yesterday carried most of the delegates from this city and Brooklyn to the Democratic State Convention. Half an hour before the de parture of the train the waiting-room of the depot was friends. There was a good deal of hand-shaking, and much good-humored raillery and argument were in dulged in as party acquaintances met. The Tammany delegates talked confidently of defeating ex-Governor Tilden's efforts to capture the convention. Many Anti-Tammany delegates listened to the conversa-tion on this point, but they seemed indisposed to discuss the question of Mr. Tilden's strength. Justice Duffy, Excise Commissioner Morrison, Coroner Croker, Flanagan and Woltman, Colonel Dunlap, Stat Senator Ecclesine, Assemblyman Grady, General Spin-ola, County Clerk Henry A. Gumbleton, William R. Robola, County Clerk Henry A. Gumbleton, William R. Roberts, president of the Board of Aldermen; Peter Mitchell, Timothy J. Campbell, Jacob Seebacher, Aldermen Shiels and Slevin, Smith E. Lane, William Sauer, Peter Trainer, Jeremiah C. Morton, James Daly, Jobn Relliy, Peter Gillespie, Charles Price and Elliot F. Shepard. It was stated that Controller Kelly and Henry L. Clinton bad left the city the evening before.

The Anti-Tammany faction was represented by James O'Brieu, Nelson J. Waterbury, Robert B. Roosevelt, George W. McLeau, Richard T. Duffy, Seth C. Douglas, Denis Burns, James Plagaraid, Andrew H. Green, Coroner Ellinger, James Daly, and others. Among the unembers from Brooklyn were Geberai Roger A.

oner Eilinger, James Daly, and others. Among the members from Brooklyn were General Roger A. Pryor, George Sterling, Daniel O'Reilly, William M. Parks, William H. Johnson, Edward Gates, D. P. Barnard, N. McGregor Steele, John W. Flaberty, John McLoughlin, George B. Farrington, George H. Kingsland, and Thomas F. White. Few of the delegates were left to go by last evening trains. Half a dozen stragglers came into the Grand Central Depot at 8:30 p. m., and as many more left for Syracuse by the 11 p. m. train, among them being ex-Alderman Duffy, Barnard Galligan, Michael Keegan and Philip Smith.

THE SUICIDE OF MR. ADDISON LAFLIN.

THE EX-NAVAL OFFICER OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK TAKES HIS OWN LIFE IN BOSTON. Boston, Sept. 24.-Mr. Addison Laffin, exnember of Congress, and Naval Officer of the Port of New-York during President Grant's Administration, committed suicide here to-day by hanging himself in the garret of his house. He was fifty four years old, and had been in bad health for some

Addison H. Laffin was born in Lee. Berkshire County, Massachusetts, October 23, 1824. His father was a well known resident of Pittsfield, Mass., and a large paper manufacturer. Mr. Laffin was graduated at Williams College in 1843; and removing to Herkimer County, New-York, became also himself exten-sively engaged in the paper manufacturing business. In 1837 he was elected to the Senate of New-York; and in 1864 he was elected from the XXth District to the XXXIXth Congress, and was resilected in the same county for the next two Congresses. He was placed at the head of the Committee on Printing, and was a member of that on Manufactures He was also a delegate to the Republican State Conven tion in 1867, and in 1871 was appointed Naval Office at the Port of New-York by President Grant. He was suc which he travelled in Europe, whence he returned about five weeks ago. Mr. Laffin is said to have become of a morose and mel

ancholy disposition of late years, easily affected by slight changes in the weather. At times he would make a great exertion to concentrate his thoughts upon any subject, so that his friends feared that he was suffering from softening of the brain. He was persuaded by his friends to go to Europe for the benefit of his health. He leaves a wife and one daughter, a girl about seventeen years of age, who, with his wife, accompanied him to Europe, his object being in part to give his daughter additional educational advantages. Mr. Laflin had not been actively engaged in business since his retirement from effice, but had continued to experiment with a new method of making paper from new material. He failed in business while in Herkimer County, before entering politics. He first removed to this city on receiving his appointment as Naval Officer. His mother, now well advanced in years, and one brother still live in Massachusetts. Mr. Laflin did not marry until late in life.

THE BOOKS OF MR. TILDEN'S IRON MINE. THEY ARE GRABBED AND RUN OFF WITH WHILE IN

ACTUAL USE IN THE INCOME TAX SUIT. MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 24 .- At about 9 o'clock ast evening, during an examination of witness before Commissioner Maynard in the case of the United States against Samuel J. Tilden, two men uddenly entered the office, seized the books of the New-York Iron Mine Company, which were being

New-York Iron Mine Company, which were being used in the testimony, and while one hurried down stairs to a carriage in waiting, the other stood guard until his accomplice had secured a good start.

Just previous to the entrance of the men, Thomas Harland, of New-York, attorney for Mr. Tilden, had been using the books, and had placed them in a pile on a table near the door.

As soon as the occupants of the room realized what had been done, Mr. W. L. Wetmore, one of the witnesses under examination, who claims the books as his private property, rushed out after the men, but they had passed out of sight. Warrants were issued as quickly as possible, and officers started in pursuit. They overtook the earriage some miles out of the city, but found neither the men nor the books. It is supposed that the books have been taken out of the State. Considerable excitement prevails.

THE ANGLO-AFGHAN QUARREL

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS BEGUN. THREE COLUMNS TO BE SENT AGAINST THE AMEES

-A WINTER CAMPAIGN DEEMED PRACTICABLE. It is announced from India that force alone will be employed to bring the Afghan Ameer to terms. It is proposed to send three armies against him, a Winter campaign being deemed feasible. Eight thousand men are about to start in a few days for Quettab, a British military

AFGHANISTAN TO BE INVADED. THE EAST INDIAN GOVERNMENT ACTING PROMPTLY -THE MISSION BROKEN UP.

London, Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1878.

A Calcutta dispatch to The Standard states that orders have been issued to concentrate troops toward the frontier with a view to early ope if necessary.

It is semi-officially announced that the Ameer of

Cabul has allowed three letters from the Viceroy of

India to remain unanswered.

The Standard's Bombay dispatch says no attempt will be made to induce the Ameer to receive the British Envoy.

The mission has already broken up. General Sir Neville Chamberlain has left for Madras. Eight thousand men will start in a few days to strengthe the force at Onettah.

It is considered certain that a move will be made hence on Candahar, which would cut the communications between Cabul and Herat. Simultaneously with this movement 6,000 men will go to Kohat, and, it is believed, will enter Afghanistan by the Kooram Valley, whilst a third column will traverse the Khyber Pass.

It is estimated that there will be plenty of time or these operations before snow falls.

The Daily News's dispatch from Semla confirms most of the details regarding the concentration of troops mentioned in The Standard's telegrams. It reports that the Kooram Valley people riendly and peaceable. By this route a force might advance within seventy miles of Cabul. The Khyber Pass will be avoided. It is not intended to

attack Cabul. The probable effect of the demonstration will be to show the helplessness of the Ameer, and conciliate the frontier tribes by friendly treatment.

RUSSIA AND THE AFGHANS. LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1878. A Reuter dispatch from St. Petersburg says: "The supposition that an understanding exists between Russia and Afghanistan is declared, in well-

THE MONTENEGRIN CLAIM PRESENTED. THE PORTE ASKED TO SURRENDER CEDED TERRI-TORY-FIGHTING PROBABLE IN THE DOBRUDJA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1878. The Porte has received a telegram from the Prince of Montenegro, strongly insisting upon the prompt surrender of the territory ceded to that country by the Treaty of Berlin.

RESISTANCE IN THE DOBRUDJA. BUCHAREST, Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1878.

It is reported that bands are organizing in the Dobrudja to resist the Roumanian occupation, and that they have plenty of arms and ammunition. THE BRITISH FEET ABOUT TO MOVE.

LONDON, Tureday, Sept. 24, 1878, The British fleet will leave the Princes' Islands for Artaki on Saturday next at the latest, and possibly

rise than unpopular in Hungary, the news of the Austrian successes gives great satisfaction in Pesth. ALBANIANS JOINING THE BOSNIANS. · BELGRADE, Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1878.

A force of Albanians is marching from Novi-Bazar to THE AUSTRIAN INVASION. FURTHER SUCCESS REPORTED.

It is officially announced that the Austrians occupied Rogateca without opposition. It is learned that the insurgents, after the battle at Senkovics, fled panic-stricken to Vichegrad and Goradsa. THE GERMAN ANTI-SOCIALIST BILL.

The Parliamentary Committee has adopted an amendment, proposed by Herr Stauffenberg, to the Anti-Socialist Bill, authorizing the police authorities of the provincial districts to forbid the sale of printed mat-ter circulated in the interior.

THE POPE AND GERMANY.

ROME, Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1878. Several German bishops are expected here Several German bishops are expected here in October to report on the operation of the May laws in their dioceses. Some expelled bishops have also been summoned to the Vatican to consult concerning their future positions. These steps are connected with the pending negotiations between the Vatican and Germany. It is stated that the Pope has again written to the Emperor William congratulating him on his restoration to health, and wishing him a long and happy life; but no mention is made in the letter of the pending negotiations.

THE NEWMARKET RACES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1878.

The Newmarket first October meeting began to-day, when the race for the Great Eastern Railway handleap took piace. The winner was Hackthorpe, War-

THE MOUNT VESUVIUS ERUPTION. Naples, Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1878.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is increasing. The base of the new cone is now covered with lava, which is streaming down the sides of the mountain.

THE MAPLESON OPERA TROUPE. LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1878.

The City of Chester, which sailed from Liverpool, to-day, for New-York, took 100 members of the Mapleson Opera Troupe.

PRESIDENT DIAZ'S MESSAGE. Mexico, Sept. 18.-Congress assembled here

MEXICO, Sept. 18.—Congress assembled here on the 16th. President Diaz sent in his message, which reviews the American question. He claims that the Mexican Government has performed its duties toward the United States in good faith and to the extent of its powers; and, further. Ital Mexico desires to exitivate peace with all nations, especially with the United States. It is determined, at the same time, to maintain its independence and honor. The President also says the Senate had authorized the Executive to treat with the American Government for mutual military cooperation on the Rio Grande, but asked as a condition to such cooperation, that the order given General Ord be countermanded. The United States refused to revoke the order, and the Mexican Government agreed to nothing.

THE SANTO DOMINGO REVOLT. HAVANA, Sept. 24 .- Advices from Santo HAVANA, Sept. 24.—Advices from Santo Domingo by the steamer confirm the report of the success of the revolutionists, the capitulation of President Gonzalez and his departure from the country on the 2 mat. for Curacoa. The revolutionists entered the City of Santo Domingo on the same day the Freedent departed, when a Provisional Government was organized, Jacinto Decastro being its President. The electoral colleges were ordered to convene on the 5th inst, with the object of proceeding to the election of a new President. General Luperon is the most popular candidate.

WAR UPON RAILROAD TICKET-SELLERS

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Several months ago, an CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Several months ago, an indictment was found against J. J. Watson for unlawfully selling railroad tickets. Judges McAllister and Moore yesterday held that the law is good, and that the State can protect the people against speculators in railroad tickets. The various railroad companies have now directed Mr. Trude, who prosecuted the case, to raid all the scalpers' offices, and arrest the offending persons just the same as gambling bouses are raided by the police. Complaints come in against these offices by trayellers without numbers, and a persistent warfare is now to be waged, until the proprietors have been compelled to abandon their business.

A TRIAL TRIP OF THE " EUROPE. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—The steams Europe, formerly the California, which now belong the Russian Government, left Cramp's shipperd is morning on a trial trip, for the purpose of testing mechanity. She will go down the fiver as far as breakwater and will then return.